the of the Quartermaster-General large nun on and used by the army in certain States and s, under the act of July 4, 1864, have been flied.

in eicellaneous claims for trapsportation and for taken and used by the army in certain States and ceies, under the act of July 4, 1964, have been filed, in all action had as far as possible. These claims into many millions of dollars, and the large interpreted require that there should be more care of these important records than can be given them present building, in which a fine, would be disastine anumber of graves in national cemeteries is including 2,295 added during the year. The cemiscover an area, in the aggregate, of about 1,800 of land, nequired at a cost of \$170,000.

The national of Congress is asked to the loss and emiscation of Congress is asked to the loss and emiscation of Congress is asked to the loss and emiscated on the public lands of any lands without lauthority from Congress. New posts on the relating post in Texas. The law forbids the see by the Secretary of War of any lands without lauthority from Congress. New posts on the relating and the public lands available owned by the distates in Texas. As soon as this Department be acreet shelter for the treops, speculators enter lands, and hence claims arise for rent and timber amount far beyond their value. An act authorized be partment to quiet title to sites already occurant to remease such as may hereafter be required, essary to remedy the cvil.

The port of the Commissary General of Subsistishess that the Army has been well supplied at the past year. I agree with him that accide to the varying necessities of troops states to that the food of the solder may be at times from the regular ration. Since the last amunal redetabled statement has been furnished the Department for the cumular states of the country should be authorized for issue substitute artise that the food of the solder may be at times from the regular ration, Since the last amunal redetabled statement has been furnished the Department of the flat of 180,000 has been rejuting the subsistence of Indians, when necesite made for the disposition of the Interior Department to the se

First of the Medical and Surgical History of the mear completion, and will be hald before Congress lis coming session, when it is hoped sufficient aption will be made to continue the publication of mining parts. The report of the Medical Statishs Process Marshal-General's Bureau, the concerning the was authorized by the act of July 28, his nearly completed and is in process of being at the Government Printing-Office. It is expect the entire report will be printed and ready for their during the approaching session.

COAST DEFENSES.

twaged upon the works for the defense of our and reconnoissances, and construction of light-With the appropriations granted for fortificaour principal harbors, these works along the a Atlante and Pacific consts have been pushed in their monifications as rapidly as the circum-would permit, and already the batteries are be-

a commission to examine and report on Lieut. Cols. H. G. Wright and John G. ps of Engineers, and Prof. Wesley New-eredneer, were thus appointed, and Corps of Engineers, was directed to of the commission. The commission has any stigations at the tunnel and the the first of the lakes, operating to rection in I. less Superior, Michigan, St. Clair, and Chamin, and the procress of the work in the field and effice
been highly satisfactory. The geological survey
ag the central route of communication with the
ficenest has been netively continued, and the publicut of the results, already begun, is looked for with
It interest.

During the fiscal year small arms and ordinance stores to the amount of \$10,000,000 have been sold, and the en-tire proceeds, except a small sum retained to meet ex-

in the meteorological duties and studies required at the signal-stations for observations and reports of storms throughout the United States, and in military signaling and telegraphy to officers of the Army and Navy. During the year the observation and report of storms has been necessarily rather in the process of organization for futgre success than as completely organized. A duty without precedent has had to be originated in all its details of plans and discipline—the observation, reports, and mode of making public the necessary deductions and reports. The process made has been fully as great as could have been anticipated, and has secured valuable results, and gives promise of extended usefulness. By a comprehensive telegraphic communication with the Signal-stations is in telegraphic communication with the Signal-stations is in telegraphic communication with the Signal-stations is in telegraphic organization cach of the Signal-office at Washington, and from each of them and charted at the office of the Chief Signal Officer, and charted at the office of the Chief Signal Officer are instantly telegraphed to the press and bulletined as soon as practicable at the observing offices, in Board of Trade Rooms, Merchants's Exchanges, and other prominent places, and during the past year there have issued in this manner from the Chief Signal Office and the observing stations 50,000 charts. In the month of October the display of cautionary signals, announcing the probable approach of storms, was commenced, for the first time in the United States, at 20 ports upon the lakes and Atlante and Gulf cossis. These signals are arranged to be displayed at any hour of the day or night, upon the results cach step has been taken only when the

fled, will make an aggregate of 90 per cent of average It has been the policy of the Department to diffuse, as and for scientific study everywhere, the meteorological information collected at its stations and upon its records. It is believed that the United States now possesses a service more extensive and better organized for these purposes than that of any other country. The steadiness, resularity, and promptness with which the varied labors incident to a work constraints with the United States, and which requires in its details a vigilance reaching through both night and day, have been accomplished, illustrate the advantages gained by placing those duties under military direction. A rigor less than that of military discipline would fail to insure the accuracy and strict obscience to orders which have been necessary. Under the second section of the act of July 24, 1866, to

the Government shall be sent. The plan and method of compensation have worked well, and are found to be of much economy to the signal service.

The wisdom of Congress in affording facilities for its prosecution is daily exemplified. The labors of this branch of the Department, undertaken with some hesitation as to the result, and received at first with doubt in many quarters, have gradually grown into popular favor, and by the really wonderful results accomplished in this new field have commanded the attention and approvat of the country. The fact that the reports daily issued find in most cases full confirmation, impresses itself on the minds of the people, and men of all callings, especially those engaged in commerce and agriculture, evince the greatest interest in this important work. Full recognition of its value has been given by the press and by the scientific men of other countries as well as of our own, and the results attained so clearly indicate its importance that I can, without hesitation, rely upon Congress for an appropriation for the prosecution and extension of its duties to the full extent of the estimate submitted.

By law the control of the Military Academy at West years past its immediate management has been intrusted to an officer of the Inspector-General's Department, who faithfully discharged his duties. Feeling, however, that for his better information and that he might more efficiently perform the duties that this responsibility placed upon him, there should be a more direct communication between the Secretary of War and the Academy, the system was changed, and now all reports are made directly to this office. The present strength of the Corps of Cadets at the Academy is 229. Several instances of improper interference by cadets with their fellows have occurred, but the offenders have been summarily dealt with, and strenuous exertions have been made by the Department to prevent the recurrence of such disorders, and to improve generally the tone of military discipline. Legislation on the subject of the expenses of the Board of Visitors is desirable, as under existing laws for the payment of the board and lodging of the members coubts arise as to what is properly to be included under the head of board. A per dlem allowance would remove this uncertainty, and it is recommended that such an allowance be made in the next appropriation. By the fire at the cadet barracks, last Winter, many cadets who were engaged, under the direction of their officers, in extinguishing the flames, suffered the loss of clothing, books, &e., and an appropriation is recommended to compensate them for such losses. The sun necessary for this purpose will not exceed six thousand deblars, and should be confined to compensation for their collects of the sext described to compensation for their collects of the sext described to compensation for their collects of the sext described to compensation for their collects of the sext described to compensation for their collects of the sext described to compensation for their collects of the sext described to compensation for their collects of the sext described to compensation for their collects of the sext described to compensation for their collects of th

The intelligence of the great fire of October in Chicago reached the Department while the flames were in progress, and orders were at once telegraphed to offlers in charge of Army depots to forward to that city supplies for the homeless and destitute. The promptness with which the wishes of the Department were carried but merits high commendation. In a few hours, clothing, blankets, tente, and provisions were on their way to the stricken city, and this immediate action relieved much distress. The records and property in the building occupied for headquariers of the Military Division of the Missouri were totally destroyed, but the greater pertion of the most valuable can be duplicated from the War Department. Several companies of troops were ordered to the city by Gen. Sheridan, under whose supervision they assisted in preserving order during the trying days which succeeded the conflueration. The official and personal conduct of Gen. Sheridan, while intristed, by common consent, with the management of affairs in the city, receives the emphatic approval of this Department. Similar issues of supplies of various kinds were made to the Governor of Wisconsin for the relief of the sufficers in that State, and relief was also afforded to those in Michigan. Withour further application, Congress will, without doubt, record its cancion of this action. reached the Department while the flames were in

commanded the attention of ail the Departments; and the discovery of the astounding frauds which have startled the country by their magnitude, has recalled attention anew to the causes which have combined to crinit these dishonest actions to go so long undetected. No system of regulations can be devised which will make embezzlement, under all circumstances, impossible. The rogue is always vigilant. Counter-vigilance alone can thwart his schemes. The regulations new governing disbursements appear to be ample for the prevention of fraud. The failure to inforce them makes the path to fraud an easy one. The daring deceptions lately practiced provoke an inquiry as to some mode for the prevention of their recurrence. Relaxed duty, failing vigilance, and excessive confidence suspend all checks on dishonerty, and render regulations a farce. A careful secretiny, by frequent inspections of the accounts of dishunsing officers and of their cash balances, followed up, without loss of time, by

Why the necessity of turnisming duplicate statements to different bepartments if no comparison is made! When the shock of the overviences, and a great fraud is made manifest, it is clear that there is nected somewhere. Is it in the regulations and orders and circularate of the prevention of these very frauds! Not at all; but in the disregard of supervising officers of their provisions. The vigilance which these circulars prompt, would, if exercised, farmish a different result. Hodding these views as to the necessity for frequent hispections, and recognizing their great advantages. I propose, in this Department, to test their efficacy in the most thorough manner. In assigning inspection to districts, I shall deem it my duty to hold each one of them responsible for every mislemeanor which occurs in connection with the accounts of any disbursing officer in his district, which due diligence on his part would have prevented, so that he will feel that he has a trust with which he dare not trifle. A plan of inspection can, in my judgment, be established, which will be simple and direct, and I shall endeavor to show by its operation that it is eminently practicable. With detection made morally certain, and with punishment sure and speedy, there can be no safety for fraud.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE KU-KLUX LAWS.

The proclamation of the President of May 3, 1871,

Statement the part of the supervision effect. It is believed to transcend its duty. He only reforms it, the control of the transcend is duty. He only reforms it is not to the horizontal transcend its duty. He only reforms its model when the shock of the over chose, and agreat found it made manifest, it is clear that there is needed and the state of the s Drain the first laws and mars and ordinance stores to the anomat of Stockson have been sold, and the catter process of the anomat of Stockson have been sold, and the catter process of preparing their stores for sale, have passed into the Treasury beyond the control of the Department. The operations of the stores for sale, have passed into the Treasury beyond the control of the Department. The operations at the answer theorem to the catter of the sale and the sale of the control of the Department. The operations at the answer theorem to the catter of the sale and the sale of the control of the catter of the catter of the sale and the sale of the catter of the catter of the sale of the catter of the sale of the catter of the catter of the sale of the sale of the sale of the catter of the sale of the s

tend by the Civil Service Commission which may ex-tend its beneficial effects to the various Department, the Government. The experience of those who have watched with interest the workings of this Department teaches that time is lost, money wasted, and business de-manding attention delayed by the constant changes

which occur under present laws and customs. A clous reform would soon exhibit the great advanta an improved system. WM. W. BELKNAP.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU. ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF COMMISSIONER

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1871. The aggregate receipts from all sources, exclusive of the direct tax upon lands, and the duty upon the circulation and deposits of national banks, were, for the fiscal year 1871, \$144,011,176 24. This sum includes the amounts refunded and allowed on drawbacks. Drawbacks have been allowed on general inerchandise, under section 171, act of June 30, 1864. limited by the net of March 31, 1863, amounting to \$22,875 97. This amount is larger than that allowed for the fiscal year 1870, on account of the adjudication of old claims for drawback on cotton goods rendered admissible by John tresolution No. 78, approved July 41, 1870. There was refunded during the past fiscal year, for taxes illegally assessed and collected, the sum of \$617,881 97. This large increase over the year preceding was due to the adjustment of claims that had been suspended during former years, for more complete consideration; for instance, the claim of one of the States which was embraced in the above carginate and amounting to \$45,866, for taxes collected on dividends and amounting to \$45,866, for taxes collected on dividends and amounting to \$45,866, for taxes collected on dividends and amounting to \$45,866, for taxes collected on dividends declared upon stock owned by the State. This was the largest claim ever allowed by the Borean, and was to the fiscal year 1871, \$144,011,176 24. This sum includes the

The receipts from spirits for the fiscal year ended

Correctness and uniformity in the weighing on translation Correctness and uniformity in the wegoing, and service and to avoid unnecessary to a just collection of the tex and to avoid unnecessary detention of sputts in transit. These objects can only be obtained by the use of instruments of the same standard. To accountiely these objects, in addition to the hydronet rape serviced for me in 1807, there has been adopted what is known as the "Freme and McKean's Combination Gausing fool," which is required to be used for the fermioning the capacity of cashs. PERSONAL LIQUODS.

The increase for the year 1871, as shown in the a en-statement, is believed to be due, in part at least 18 th greater attention given to the subject by 1-ternal liev-center officers dering that year. This affection is re-vealed none derivets in the law, which call for early remedial legislation.

June 30, 1871, were \$33,578,507 18. As compared with the receipts from the same source for the preceding fiscal year, the accompanying tables show the following re-

4,002,001 63

From the tables presented in this report it will be seen that more than two-thirds of the manufactured tobbacco which reached taxation during the last fiscal year paid the tax of 32 cents per pound, yielding four-fifths of the revenue which was collected directly from the article by stamps. Had a tax been collected at a uniform rate of 32 cents per pound on the entire product of manufactured tobacco which reached taxation during the last fiscal year, the receipts therefrom would have been \$30,443-561 28. Adding to this sum the tax collected on digars, the special taxes of manufactures of tobacco and cigars, of dealers in leaf, and dealers in manufactured tobacco, &c., the total receipts would have been \$38,461,728 79. Similar calculations jahow that a uniform tax of 24 cents per pound on the same quantity would have realized the sum of \$30,869,888 47, and that a uniform rate of 16 cents per pound would have realized the sum of \$30,869,888 47, and that a uniform rate of 16 cents per pound would have realized the sum of \$40,800,800 the sum of \$40,800,800 the receipts in the same number of pounds would have reached taxation had the rate of tax been uniform, either at 16, 26, or 23 cents per pound, a uniform rate of 24 cents would have diminished those receipts in the sums respectively of \$2,728,018 71 and \$10,888,859 82. I am aware that it is contended by those who advocate a reduction of the tax to a uniform rate of 16 cents would have innirabed those receipts in the sums respectively of \$2,728,018 71 and \$10,888,859 82. I am aware that it is contended by those who advocate a reduction of the tax to a uniform rate of 16 cents would have innereased consumption which would result from such a reduction, and the section number of pounds which would resolt taxation, would nearly. If not quite, compensate for the reduction,

in the rate. I am unable, however, to see any well-sgrounded reason for such a conclusion—first, because such a reduction would have little. If any, tendency to increase the consumption of smoking tobacco, as nearly all amoking tobacco now pays but 16 cents tax; secondly, such a reduction along would not tend to diminish the quantity of raw or left tobacco consumed, for most of the leaf tobacco, and directly to consumers is used for smoking purposes, and the motive to smoke untaxed leaf would not be removed or lessened by diminishing the tax on clewing tobacco; thirdly, because whatever increase in consumption there might be from such a reduction in the rate must necessarily be of chewing tobacco, of plug, twist, fine out, &c., and of smiff, and of those the consumption would have to be doubled, making it 124,000,000 pounds, where it is now only 64,000,000 pounds, in order to obtain the same amount of revenue as was collected the last fiscal year. Such an increase in the consumption of chewing tobacco is not to be expected.

My own opinion is, that with the tax at 24 cents, taking into account the natural increase of the revenue as shown between the collections of succeeding years, and with the advantage of some legislation hereinafter recommended, we shall be able to keep the collections on tobacco up to those under the present rates. This reclation to future total revenue results. If it should be the opinion of Congress that the yield of revenue from internal taxes should not be materially decreased, then, to meaning the former of the revenue the expected large loss from a consolidation of the heaven tax during the current fiscal year, and the further material loss from "Articles and necepations for merry faxed bat now exempt," (a rapidly decreasing item, of course.) I would advise a consolidation of the tobacco tax at 32 cents per pound.

PEDDLERS OF TORACCO.

I am satisfied, from the evidence which has account lated at this office, that much of the fraud above referred to is effected through the instrumentality of poddlers. In to is effected through the instrumentality of peddlers. In order to put an end to this illicit traffle some additional legislation is required. I would, therefore, recommend that every person who sells or offers to sell manufactured tobarco, souff, or cicars from wagons in the manner of peddlers traveling from place to place, he required to ray a special tax of \$15, \$25, or \$59, according as they travel, with one, two, or more horses or mules, and to comply with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

SALE OF LEAF-TOBACCO TO CONSUMERS.

last three years this office has been in posses ion of information that a large and increasing amount ef raw or leaf-tobacco, in portions of the country, was being sold at retail directly to consumers without the payment of tax. Evidences of this traffic have, from time to time, been furnished by assessors and collectors, and more especially by supervisors, who, in taking transcripts from the books required by law to be kept by leaf-dealers, have reported that they find scores of pages of these books where entries were made of sales from enchalf pound to tour pounds each; and I am constantly in receipt of letters from manufacturers of tobacco, concluding of the injury to their business arising from whe sales, and informing me that in some localities where they form rly received frequent and large orders for manufactures tobacco they now make no sales, the same parties who used to make these orders now ordering instead supplies of natural leaf from the wholesade leaf-dealers. Against this traffic, grown to such large proportions, so injurious to their indiness as manufacturers, and prejudicial to the interest of the Gov. Inn. at revenue, they ask to be a special tax of \$500 to the presence of selling raw or leaf-tobacco to persons other than those who have paid special tex as leaf-dealers, or as manufacturers of lobacco, souff, or cigars, or who of raw or leaf-tobacco, in portions of the country, was

In the absence of any provision of law providing for awheelt on that utfact used tobacco and south when excrawback on the infectured tobacco and stuff when experted, the law has provided for a system of expertionated worshedge to be established at any port of curry in the United Stafes for the storage of manufactured tobacco and smuffintended for expertation. Under this provision of law there are now in operation 16 export hondest warehouses, two having been established during the last fiscal year, viz., one at the port of M.d.R. Aialgane, and one of the epictonisty established at Philadelphia has been discontinued.

Less than halt of the telescop, &c., removed in bond to the manufacture, beautiful experted. From the pess than half of the tobacco, &c., removed in bond on the handed varylouses established at the several ports of Phila elphia. Baltimore, New-Orleans, San Francisco, and Portland, Orgon, in which were stored during the bail year ended June 30, 1-11, 9,437,257 pounds of manufactured, obneco, only 457,458 pounds during this period or a witedrawn for experiation, while \$4,80,65 pounds or witedrawn for consumption on payment of the tax, early ninestentles of all the tobacco experted from the annity is shipped through the bonded warehouses at early ninestents of all the bonded warehouses. The hipments are made directly from the factories, the nods being catted by the warehouses, and only contend to the property entered therein, though the owners thereof.

would be sived, the Government would receive the laxes on all goods when removed from the piace of manufacture, an jobicus and dealers in manufactured to bacco would be placed on the same footing with regard to the traffic in tox-paid goods, and the special privileges and advantages enjoyed by a few individuals and firms would be removed. I would recommend that Congress provide that evidence of the loss at rea satisfactory to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall have all the force of a landing certificate for the purposes of drawback. Other existents of exportation, designed to remedy the evids of the present bonded warchouse system, have been suggested; but they involve the multiplying of bonds to be taken in life of tax. A multiplication of such bonds would result in an increase of lasses to the Government. The records of the United States Courts in many sections of the country are largely occupied by suits on bonds taken for spirits and refined petroleum, under similar systems to those proposed. In a large majority of the cases, the principals being insolvent generally before suit was brought, the sureties have either not been found on original process; or, if found, a return of no goods on float process has realized to the Government a total loss of its supposed-security.

REVENCE STAMPS.

ibe surelies have either not been found on original process, or, if found, a return of no goods on flust process has realized to the Government a total loss of its supposed-security.

REVENEE STAMPS.

Since the last annual report of the Commissioner, contracts have been made for printing revenue stamps as follows, viz: With Mr. Joseph R. Carpenter, of Philadeloha, for documentary and proprietary stamps; with the Continental Bank Note Company, of New-York, for printing tints for distilled sprints and tobace stamps; with the National Bank Note Company, of New-York, for printing tints for bestilled sprints and tobace of stamps; with the National Bank Note Company, of New-York, for printing the work, after due publication of advertise-mepts for joing the work, after due publication of advertise-mepts for joing the work, after due publication of advertise-mepts for proposals in the newspapers of the various leading eithes in the United State.

Important chances have been made in the materials shall manner of preparing stamps in order to prevent fraudulent issues, counterfeiting, and re-use. Heretofore nearly all the issues of revenue stamps have been printed in a sincle color upon ordinary commercial paper furnished by the parties doing the printing. By the changes referred to, the Government provides a distinctive paper, and permits the printing of stamps upon no other, and requires that all stamps shall be printed in two or more clors. It is well known that the revenue derived from slamps has seriously suffered through the fraudulent reuse of stamps. It has been found no difficult matter on the part of evil-disposed persons, by the use of chemicals carefully manipulated, to remove the cancelation marks entirely without injuring the appearance of the stamps, hus enabling dishonest parties to re-use them, or to sell the same tor re-use, and defraud the Government to that evil-clus state.

It is believed that the stamps now being furnished under the contracts alluded to, cannot be tampered with. Especially is this th

ex-collectors had been closed, which number, however, has since been increased to 434, leaving at the present time 230 accounts still open. Of this number the have been placed in the hands of United States attoricys for suit on the bonds of the delinquent collectors, the residue being in course of adjustment at this office.

Rospectfully, J. W. DOUGLASS, Commissioner.
To Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Sec. of the Treasury.

THE AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF COMMISSIONED WATTS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15, 1871. The wisdom of Congress having provided for the endowment of an Agricultural College in every State, these institutions are about to perform a most important

these institutions are about to perform a most important part in the destinies of the country. An intimate relation between this Department and the lagricultural colleges of the country would produce the most profitable information. If the result of their experiments in crops, the value of fertilizers, the nutritive value of various kinds of food, and the mode of planting, cultivating, harvesting, and storing were all concentrated at this Department, and analyzed and published, what a fund of knowledge would be thus collected and disseminated among the people, and how much more likely would that class who are to be benefited by this knowledge be reached through the instrumentality of these institutions than they now are by the course pursued.

It must be conceded that the course of agriculture in the Southern States has not been conducted with that care, skill, and regard for ultimate results which have characterized the operations of farmers in other States. While their lands are continuously devoted to cotton and tobacco until they have arrived at a state of exhaustion, those of the North are continuously devoted to cotton and tobacco until they have arrived at a state of exhaustion, those of the North are continuously devoted to cotton and tobacco until they have arrived at a state of exhaustion, the sent of the soll itself, and without which farming and planting had better be abandoned. These impressions have induced me to turn my attention to these States to seek some mode by which they influence of this Department may be directed to benefit them; to find out whether their implements, and especially their seeds, may not be greatly impressed which they inductions would be greatly increased, by rendering a rotation of the Southern States suffers greatly in its interests for want of grasses, in the use of which its productions would be greatly increased, by rendering a rotation of crops necessary. It will be an effort of this Department to introduce this blea, as well as the seeds by which it may be carried o

nent. A pint or a quart of wheat, oats, or other cereal, cannot be successfully grown, and such experiments almost uniformly fait because the quantity is too small. It would be far better to put a haif or whole bushel of seed into the hands of one conscientious and careful person than to divide the same quantity among 10 or 20.

I regard, also, the mode of distribution of our annual report as very objectionable. Indeed, in my judgment, it should not be published at all, but should be entirely superseded by the monthly reports which it is now the practice of the bepariment to issue. These may contain all the information that should enumate from the Department during the year, and the last one, containing the Commissioner's report, should be a condensed summary of the operations of the year. But if it be the pleasure of Concress to continue the annual publication, I suggest that a much smaller number than has been customary be delivered for gratuitous distribution, and that the greater part of the edition be deposited with the public printer, to be sent to all persons who would order the books and pay their first cost and pestage for delivery. This, I am advised, would be 62 cents a volume, making an allowance of 10 per cent for the expense of wrapping and posting.

Division Of Hornic Litters.

The laying out of the grounds of the Department ac-The laying out of the grounds of the Department ac

cording to the original design is progressing as rapidly as means will allow. The classified arrangement of trees in the arboretum is also very far advanced toward completion. This pant of the improvement promises to be of much interest, and will, no doubt, soon be followed by the formation of similarly arranged collections in public paris, and in the grounds of public institutions, celleges, and schools. In the exotic department a very large collection of economic and useful plants is under cultivation, and valuable accessions are constantly being received, either by purchase or through exchanges with foreign governments. It is proposed to encourage the formation of similar interesting collections in connection with the agricultural colleges. One of the most promising of fiber plants now being extensively propagated is the so-called New-Zealand flax (Phormium tenar). This plant possesses a strong fiber, well fitted for cordage and sindiar purposes. Whether this fiber can be successfully scuarated from the leaves will be a question for chemical determination. The plant is adapted to cultivation in all the Southern States, and flourishes in undrahed, swampy, as means will allow. The classified arrangement of

week of its growth, has also been undertaken, and is nearly completed. By this work it is expected that new analogies in animal and vegetable physiology will be established, and information gained which bears directly upon the diseases of the vine. Several hundred determinations of the most accurate sort are required, and the time of one assistant is entirely occupied by them. During the last year the correspondence of the entomological division mad largely increased, letters having been received and answered concerning injurious insects, birds, quadrupeds and other branches of natural history, and fruits, fibers, and such subjects as relate to the museum. Investigations have been made into the habits of insects in respect to their food, transformations, &c., and into the best remedies now used to destroy those that are particularly injurious to the farmer. Full experiments have been made in rearing the silk-worm (Bombyz mori) on the leaves of the Osa, corninge (Machura auriantiaca). The worms fed greedity, were pecfectly healthy, and spun large-sized cocoons of very fair silk. EXCHANGE OF SEEDS.
Since the plan of international exchanges of seeds and

plants was inaugurated by my predecessor, the Depart-

Since the plan of international exchanges of seeds and plants was inaugurated by my predecessor, the Department has continued the system, having found the results to be highly advantageous in adding to our collection seeds of many valuable species of useful and ornamental plants that could not be readily procured through the ordinary channels of trade, except at a very heavy outlay.

During the present year correspondence has been opened with the ministers of agriculture of the South American Governments for the ourpose of effecting exchanges of the agricultural and other useful products of those countries which are known to be proline of numerous medicinal and other economic plants. The result of this correspondence has been the receipt of many rare plants, consisting of palms, &c., as also donations of cereals and vegetable seeds of pare perfection, among which may be mentioned a contribution of cereals from the President of the National Society of Santiago, Peru, embracing some of the finest specimens of wheat I have ever seen, which, with other similar contributions, will be carefully experimented with, for the purpose of testing tied adaptability to our soil and climate.

An arrangement for exchange has been made with the Colonnal Government of Jamaica, which will result largely to the advantage of this Department, the Colonnal Secretary having promised a donation of over 3,000 plants of the cinchonas, embracing all the valuable varieties. This acquisition will enable the Department, at an early period, to encourage experiments in those sections of the South America, but the cultivation of which has recently been commenced by the British Government in the East and West Indies at a large outlay.

Agricultural Productions Of The Tear.

The records of the Department, verifying the observation of all Intelligent cultivors, attest the value of

The records of the Department, verifying the observa-tion of all intelligent cultivators, attest the value of tion of all Intelligent cultivators, attest the value of perfect drainage and good culture in warding off dangers from drouth and excessive moisture. Such has been the experience of the present year, which promises a moderate abundance for the supply of man and his dependent creatures of the farm. The area planted with corn was largely increased, and a larger breath of wheat was sown. While the crop of corn will not equal the great yield of 1850, nor that of wheat the unparalleled crop of 1859, there will be an ample supply of both for the wants of this country, and tens of millions of bushels to supplement the short crops of Europe. While the product of hay is somewhat less than usual, its quality is good, and coarse forage in all sections and Winter pasturage in the South and distant West are never-failing resources. Cotton will be gathered in smaller quantity, and sold at a higher price. Other crops, as a whole, promise very nearly average returns, giving moderate rewards to labor and ample supplies for necessary consumption.

FREDERICK WATTS, Commissioner of Agriculture.

To His Excellency U. S. Grant, President.

AN ATTEMPT AT WIFE MURDER. Michael Burns, an Irish laborer, after a series

of quarrels with his wife, Ellen, separated from her, six months ago, the wife retaining their child. They had previously drank to excess, and subsequently continued their intemperate habits. On several occasions he asked his wife to return and live with him, but she persistently boing thus exposed to seizure and detention. The prescut law makes an provision for restamping such packages, except on the repayment of the tax. Inasmuch as the stamp is a device to protect slike the interests of the Government and the tax.payer, it is considered that authority should be given to complete that protection by restamping.

Collectors Accounts**

The complaint which has heretofore existed of delay in the settlement of ex-collectors accounts has been, it is believed, entirely removed by the operation of the regulations of this office now in force.

Prior to Auril, 1970, it appeared that the accounts of 51

Police Station. Her wound was dressed by a geon, and the ball was extracted. Burns yesterday, before Alderman Coman at the T on the complaint of his wife, committed to aw 8he was sent to the House of Detention.

FURTHER ADJOURNMENT OF THE HEATH AND RAPHAEL ERIE LITIGATION.

In the United States Circuit Court, on Sat urday, in the matter of the motion to allow Jay Gould and James Fisk, jr., to offer evidence before the Master in Equity as to their ownership of a portion of the Eris Railway stock claimed by Heath and Raphael, Judge Railway stock claimed by Heath and Raphael, Judge Blatchford said that the reference must go on before the Master, and that if any question arose during such reference which the Court could take notice of, it would do so upon being properly advised. The reference was adjourned till Wednessley, and the Master certified that the order of the Court, requiring the Erio Railway Company, Jay Gould, and James Fisk, ir., to deposit with him certificates of the shares of stock claimed by Heath and Raphael, had not been compiled with.

Peter Conningham of No. 127 West-st., and Hugh McCannan of No. 246 Eighth-st., Jersey City, with a party of friends, were drinking in various down-tows

ealoons on Saturday night, and, while in West-st., near Washington Market, early yesterday, quarreled. Con washington market, early yestorday, quarreled. Cun-ningham fired a pistol at his opponent, the ball striking him in the back of the head, glancing off, and causing a slight wound. The assailant was taken yesterday before Alderman coman, at the Tomb, but McCannan refused to make complaint, alleging that they were friends, and that the prisoner was drunk when he made the assault. The accused was discharged.

A SLANDER SUIT AGAINST THE HERATE

Judge Gilbert of Brooklyn has issued an order of arrest against James Gordon Bennett, at the instance of Andrew A. Smith of No. 424 Franklin-st., who

Ocean Steamers.

CHANGE OF ROUTE.—The Steamships of THE UNITED STATES, NEW-ZEALAND, AND ALSTRALIA MAIL STRAMSHIP LINE leave San Francisco December 6, January and III, and each fourth Weinneder theresiler, and are now run to 87d now, N. S. W. via Honolulu and Auckland.

Prompt connection made at Sydney for Methograe, and at Arckland with the other New-Zealand ports. W. H. WERR, 54 Euchauge-place.

with the other new zeason parts. W. H. W. et al., of Examples D. P. T. THOM AS And BRAZIL STRAMSHIP COMPANY.

Beguin Mail Steamers assumed on the 28 of every month.

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ATLANTIC MAIL STRAMSHIP CO.,
Sating regularly EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock p. m., precise
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Saturday, Nov. 25. COLUMBIA Saturday, Dec. 8.
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Saturday, Dec. 9. Saturday, Dec. 9.
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\$23. Steerage tickets from above ports, \$22.

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Por STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and CO-PENHAGEN to land passenger and mails.

The first-class iron steamship HUMBOLDT, Copt. P. BARANDON.
will sail on SATCRDAY, Dec. 2, as 2 p. m., trom Pier I 3, North River, To be followed by steamship PhAINKLIN, Capt. P. DERYER, on SATURDAY, Dec. 16.

CABIN PANNAGE (Gold), 420. STEERAGE (Gold), 470.

Preight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of the Raitic received and through Bills of Lading algorit. For Fre git or Planage apply to WENDT & RAMMELSBRIG Agents, ange apply to

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The steamship DONAU. Caut. G. Ernst, will sall on SATURDAY,
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SATURDAY June 19. 1972.

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PRICE OF PARSAGE IN GOLD (including wines)

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THE SIX LAKEGES IN THE WORLD.

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From Pier No. 57, North River.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL:

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HOLLAND, Brack. SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 2-60 p. m.
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PASSET to Liverpool or Queenstown earlier, And and \$65; stoorage, \$25 currency. Prepaid Steerage takets from Liverpool Queenstown.

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WAY.

Co Whom it man Concern

DRUGGISTS and Prescription Clerks are barely respectfully notified that the time allowed by taw for one ting up prescriptions without a license expires Dec. 21, 1871. Office does daily.

OST.—All persons are cautioned against a negotiating CRETIFICATE No. 25,000, dated Jan. 21, 1871, for \$6 Sharva Reading Railroad Stock, in the name of George Millier, as transfer has been alooped and application made for a new Certificate.

GEORGE MILLER, 510 Market-at. Philadelphia

has been slopped and application made for a new Certificate.

GROUS MILLER, 510 Market-as, Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JREVIS LANDON. Isla of the City of Kluira, deceased, tant the many required to exhibit the same with the veachers thereof to the subscribers, the Executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, that the office of J. LaNGON & Do. No. 6 indivinent, in the City of Emission on or before February 1, 173.—Ducid this 28th day of July. 18th.

1. D. F. SLAES.

CHARLES J. TANGON THEODORN W. CHARLES J. TANGON THE CONTROL THE CON